Pius the Ninth Against the "Isms" of the Day.

Encyclical Letter to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church Throughout the World.

People," Fenianism, Secret Societies, Immeral Books, Trading Politicians and Free Schools Denounced.

The Relation of the Church to the State,

&c.,

following is the full text of the Pope's encyclical, issued from Rome on the 8th of December, 1864.

N. VENERABLE BESTHERM, ALL THE PATHLARCHS, PRITTING ACCURATIONS WITH APOSTOLIC SEE:

APOSTOLIC SEE:

APOSTOLIC SEE:

Pres. IN. Proc. send streeting and our proceeding.

violators of the Catholic religion unless required by considerations of public safety." Actuated by an idea of social government so absolutely false, they do not hesitate further to propagate this erroneous opinion, very hurful to the safety of the Catholic church and of souls, and termed delirium by our predecessor. Gregory XVI., of excellent memory, viz.—"Laberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every man—a right which ought be proclaimed and established by law in every well constituted State; and that citizens are entitled to make known and declare, with a liberty which neither the ecclesisatical nor the civil authority can limit, their convictions, of whatever kind, either by word of mouth, or through the press, or by other means." But in making these rash assertions they do not reflect, they do not consider that they prench the liberty of perdicion (St. Augustine, Epistic 106 al. 106), and that "if it is always free to human conviction to discuss, men will never be wanting who dare to struggle against the truth, and to rely upon the loquacity of human windom, when we know by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ how falls and Christian sagacity ought to avoid this very culpable wonity." (St. Leon, Epistic 164 al. 133, a. 2, Boll, ed.) Since, alsa, relivion has been banished from civil government—since the dectrine and authority of divine revelation have been repudiated, the ideas intimately connected therewith of justice and human rights is obscured by darkness and lost sight of, and in place of trie justice and legitimate right brute force is substituted, which has permitted some, entirely oblivious of the plainest principles of sound reason, to dare to proclaim "that the will of the people, manifested by what is called public opinion or by other means, constitutes a supreme law, superior to all divine and human right; and that accomplished facts to political affairs, by the mere fact of the pianest principles of sound reason, to dare to proclaim "that the will of the people, manifested by what

who constituted these societies under the inspiration of God."—(Episite to Cardinal De La Rochefoucaid, March 20, 1791. In their impiety these same persons pretend that citisens and the Church should be deprived of the opportunity of "openly receiving aims from Christian charity," and the law forbidding "servile labor on account of divine worship," upon certain fixed days, should be abrogated, upon the fallectous pretext that this opportunity and this law are contrary to the principles of political economy. Not content with eradicating religion from public society, they desire further to banish it from families and private life. Teaching and professing these most fatal errors of socialism and communism they declare that "domestic society, for the entire family, derives its right of existence society from civil laws, whence is to be concluded that from civil law descend all the rights of parents over their children, and, above all, the right of instructing and educating them." By such impious opinions and machinations do these false spirits endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching and influence of the Catholic Church from the instruction and education of youth, and to infect and miserably deprave by their peralcious errors and their vices the tender and pliant minds of youth. All those who endeavor to trouble sacred and public things, to destroy the good order of society, and to annihilate all divine and human rights, have always concentrated their criminal schemes, attention and efforts upon the manner in which they might above all deprave and deiude unthinking youth, as we have already shown. It is upon the corruption of youth that they pisce all their hopes. Thus they never cease to attack the clergy, from whom have descended to us in so authentic a manter the most certain records of history, and by whom such considerable benefit has been bestowed in abundance upon Christian and civil society and upon letters. They essail them in every shape, going so far as to say of the clergy in general. "that being the

be deprived of the charge of instructing and educating youth."

Others, taking up wicked errors, many times condemned, presume, with notorious impudence, to submit the authority of the church and of this apoetolic see, conferred upon it by Ged himself, to the judgment of airl authority, and to deny all the rights of this same shurch and this see with regard to exterior order. They do not blush to affirm "that the laws of the church do not bind the conscience if they are not promulgated by the civil power; that the acts and decrees of the Roman pontiffs concerning religion and the church require the sanction and approbation, or at lengt the assent, of the anotion and approbation, or at lengt the assent, of the church gower; and that the apoetolic constitutions, condemning secret so letter, whether these exact or do not well an oath of secret, and branding with anothems

THE POPE'S MANIFESTO.

their secretaries and promoters, have no force in those regions of the world where these associations are tole raiced by the civil government." It is likewise affirmed that the ex-communications launched by the Council of Trent and the Roman pointifs against those who invade the possessions of the church and asarp its rights, seek in confounding the spiritual and temporal orders, to attain solely a terrestrial object; that the church can decide pothing which may bind the connectences of the faithful publishing which may bind the connectences of the faithful publishing which may bind the connectences of the faithful publishing which may be a connectence of the faithful publishing which may be connected to the publishing which may

mas of faith and manners."

How contrary is this doctrine to the Catholic dogma of the full power, divinely given to the Sovereign Pontiff by our Lord Jesus Christ, to guide, to supervise and govern the universal church, no one can fail to see and understand clearly and evidently.

Amid so great a perversity of depraved opinions we remembering our apostolic duty, and solicitous before all things for our most holy religion, for sound doctrine, for the salvation of the souls confided to us, and for the welfare of human society itself, have considered the moment opportune to raise anew our apostolic voice. And, therefore, do we condemn and proscribe, generally and particularly, all the evil opinions and doctrines specially mentioned in this letter, and we wish that they may be held as rebuked, preceptibed and condemned by all the children of the Catholic church.

But you know further, venerable brothers, that, in our time, insulters of every truth, and of all justice, and violent enemies of our religion, have spread abroad other impious doctrines, by uccans of pestilent books, pomphlets and journals, which, distributed over the surface of the earth, deceive the people and wickedly lie. You are not ignorant that, in our day, men are found who, animated and excited by the spirit of Satan, have arrived at that excess of impiety as not to fear to deny our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and to attack His divinity with scandalous persistence. We cannot abstain from awarding you well merited eulogies, venerable brothers, for all the care and zeal with which you have raised your episoopal voice against so great an impiety.

In the present letter, therefore, we speak to you with all our heart—to you who, called to partake our cares, are our greatest support in the midst of our very great grief, our joy and our consolation, by reason of the excellent piety of which you give proof in maintaining religion, and the marvellous love, faith and most affectionate ties to us and this apostolic see, you strive to valiantly and accura

them." (Pius VII. spins may be present, your duty, ven-erable brothers, in the midst of the numerous calamities of the church and of civil society, in view of the terrible conspiracy of our adversaries against the Catholic church and our apostolic see, and the great accumulation of er-rors—it is your duty, I say, before all, to go with faith to

throughout the universe, a plenary indulgence during one month, up to the end of the year 1865, and not longer, to be carried into effect by you, venerable brethern, and the other legitimate ordinaries, in the form and manner laid down at the commencement of our soverign pontificate, by our apostolical letters issued as a brief upon the 29th of November, 1846, and sent to the whole episcopate of the world, commending with the words Arcano divinar Providentiae constitio, and with the faculties given by us in these same letters. We desire, however, that all the prescriptions of our letters shall be observed, saving the exceptions we have declared admissable. We have come to this determination, notwithistanding all which might be ordered to the contrary by special and individual mention, and which might be worthy of departure from that decision; but, in order that every hesitation and difficulty should be removed, we have ordered that a copy of our letter should be again forwarded to you.

Let us implore, venerable brethren, from the bottom of our hearts and with all our souls, for the mercy of God. He has encouraged us so to do by saying, "I will not withdraw my mercy from them. Let us sak, and we shall receive; and if there is slowness or delay in its reception, because we have gravely oftended, let us knock, because He opens to those who knock for prayers, groans and tears, by means of which we must persist and remain, knock at the door," &c. (St. Cyprian, Epistle ii.) But, in order that God may accede more easily to our prayers and our wishes, and to those of all His faithful servants, let us employ in all confidence as our mediatrix with Him the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all hersels throughout the world, and who, the well beloved mother of us all, "is very gracious * and full of mercy * allows herself to be touched by all, shows herself very clement towards all, and takes under her pitying care all our miseries with unlimited affection"—(St. Bernard, Gern de doucdeim prerogativis B. M. V. en verbis Apoca

forth certain of immortality, are entirely devoted to our salvation.

Lastly, let us ask of God from the bottom of our heart the abundance of all his celestial benefits for you. We ourselves bestow upon you, venerable brethren, and upon all clerks and faithful of the laity committed to your care, our apostolic benediction from the most loving depths of our heart, in token of our charity towards you.

PIUS IX, Pope.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 8th of December, 1864, the tenth anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

Appendix to the Encyclical.

ATALOGUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ERRORS OF OUR TIME, POINTED OUT IN THE CONSISTORIAL ALLO-CUTIONS, ENCYCLICAL, AND OTHER APOSTOLICAL

LETTERS OF FORE PIUS IX. ROME, Dec. 22, 1864.
The following catalogue of errors is appended to the

ROME, Dec. 22, 1864.

The following catalogue of errors is appended to the Encyclical, bearing date the 5th inst.:—

8.1.—PANTHEISM, NATURALEM, AND ARSOLUTE RATIONALISM.

1. There is no divine power, supreme being, wisdom, and providence distinct from the universality of things, and God is none other than the nature of things, and therefore immutable. In effect, God is in man, and in the world, and all things are God, and have the very substance of God. God is, therefore, one and the same thing with the world, and thence mind is confounded with matter, necessity with liberty of action, true with false, good with evil, just with unjust. (See Allocottion, "Maxima quiden," June 9, 1862.)

2. All action of God upon man and the world should be denied.—(See Alloc., "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

3. Human reason, without any regard to God, is the sole arbiter of true and false, good and evil; it is its own law in itself, and suffices by its natural force for the care of the welfare of men and nations.—(See Alloc., "Maxima quiden," June 9, 1862.)

4. All the truths of religion are derived from the native strength of human reason, whence reason is the principal rule by which man can and mest arrive at the knowledge of all truths of every kind.—(See Encyclicals, "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846, and "Singulari quidem," March 17, 1856, and Alloc., "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

5. Divine revelation is imperfect, and therefore subject to the continual and indefinite progress corresponding to the progress of human reason.—(See Encyc. "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846, and Alloc., "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

6. Christian faith is in opposition to human reason, and

the progress of human reason.—(see Encyc. "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846, and Alloc, "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

6. Christian faith is in opposition to human reason, and Divine revelation is not only useless, but even injurious to the perfection of man.—(See Encyc., "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846, Alloc., "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

7. The prophecies and miracles told and nurrated in the sacred books are the falles of poets, and the mysterics of the Christian faith the sam of philosophical investigations. The books of the two Testaments contain

12. The decrees of the Apostole see and of the Roman congregation fetter the free progress of science.—(Id., fibid.)

13. The method and principles by which the old scholastic doctors cultivated theology are no longer suitable to the demands of the age and the progress of science.—(Id., "Tuas libenter," Dec. 21, 1863.)

14. Philosophy must be studied without taking any account of supernstural revelation.—(Id., fibid.)

N. B.—To the rationalistic system are due in great part the errors of Antony Gunther, condemned in the letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne, "Eximan tuam," June 15, 1847, and in that to the Bishop of Breslau, "Dolore haud mediocri," April 36, 1860.

5 III.—INDEPERSTIES, TOLERATION.

15. Every man is free to embrace and profess the religion he shall believe true, guided by the light of reason.—(Apost. Let., "Multiplices inter," June 10, 1861; Alloc. "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

16. Men who have embraced any religion may find and obtain eternal salvation.—(Enoye., "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846; Alloc., "Ubi primum," Dec. 17, 1847; Enoye., "Singulari quadam," March 17, 1863.)

17. At least the eternal salvation may be hoped for of all who have never been in the true church of Christ.—(Alloc., "Singulari quadam," Dec. 9, 1864; Encyc., "Quanto conficientur macrore," Aug. 17, 1863.)

18. Protestantism is nothing more than another form of the same true religion in which ft is possible to be equally pleasing to God as in the Catholic church.—(Encyc., "Nescitis et vobiscum," Dec. 8, 1849.

\$iv.—socialisa, communes, clandershie societies, remical.

(Encyc., "Nescuis et vonscuin," Dec. 8, 1848.)

§IV.—SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, CLANDISTINE SOCIETIES, REBISCAL
SOCIETIES, CLERICO-LIBERAL SOCIETIES.

Pests of this description have been frequently rebuked in the severest terms in the Encyc., "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846; Alloc., "Quibus, quantisque," Aug.
20, 1849; Encyc., "Nescitis et vobiscuin," Dec. 8, 1849;
Alloc., "Singulari quadam," Dec. 9, 1854; Encyc.,
"Quanto conficiamur mœrore," Aug. 10, 1863.

21. The church has not the power of disjuting dogmatically that the religion of the Catholic church is the
only true religion.—(Lit. Apost., "Multiplices inter,"
June 10, 1851.)

22. The obligation which binds Catholic masters and
writers does not apply to matters proposed for universal
belief as acticles of faith by the infallible judgment of
the church.—(Let. to Archbishop Frising, "Tuas libenter," Dec. 21, 1863.)

23. The church has not the power of availing herself
of force, or any direct or indirect temporal power.—(Lit.
Apost., "Ad apostolicas," August 22, 1861.)

24. The Roman Pontiffs and occumental councils have
exceeded the limits of their power, have usurped the
rights of princes, and have even committed errors in defining matters relating to dogma and morals.—(Lit.
Apost. "Multiplices inter," June 10, 1851.)

25. In addition to the autherity inherent in the episcopate, further temporal power is granted to it by the civil
power, either expressly or tacity, but on that account
also revocable by the civil power whenever it pleases.—
(Lit. Apost. "Ad Apostolicas," August 22, 1851.)

26. The church has not the natural and legitimate
right of acquisition and possession.—("Nunquam," December 18, 1866; Encyc. "Incredibili," September 17,
1862.)

27. The ministers of the church and the Roman

conneil, or the act of all the maion transferring the ponsione other bishopric in another city.—(Id., bisd.)

36. The definition of a national council does not admit
of subsequent discussion, and the civil power can require
that matters shall remain as they are.—(Id., bisd.)

37. National churches can be establishad with the
departed from, the Roman Poulf—(Id.) of the
gravible of the church in Eastern and Western
churches.—Jit Apost., "Ad Apostolica," August 22,
1861.]

38. Many Boman Poulfs have lent themselves to the
division of the church in Eastern and Western
churches.—Jit Apost., "Ad Apostolica," August 22,
1861.]

4 VI.—Eurosis of Civil. Sourty, as mice in remaining and
source of all rights, imposes itself by its rights which is
not circumseribed by any limit.—(Alloc., "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.)

40. The doctrine of the Catholic church is opposed to
the laws and interests of society.—(Eneye. "Qui plurinis," Nov. 9, 1846; Alloc., "Quibus quantisqua," April

20, 1849.]

41. The civil government, even when exercised by a
heretic sovereirn, possesses an indirect and inegative
power over religious affairs—(Lid. Apost., August 22,
1842.

18 a legal conflict between the two powers, civil
law ought to prevail—(Id., bibd.)

43. The lay power has the authority to destrey, declare
and render null solefin conventions or concordata relating to the use of rights appertaining to ecclesiastical limmunity, without the consent of the priesthood, and even
against its will.—(Alloc., "In consistorial," Nov. 1, 1850.

44. The civil authority may interfere in matters regarding religion, morality and spiritual government, whence
it has control over the Instructions for the guidance of
consciences issued, conformably with their mission, by
the pastors of the church. Further, it possesses full
power in the matter of administering the Divine sucraments and the necessary arrangements for their reception.—(In Consistorial), Nov. 1, 1850; "Alloc.," "Razima quidem.," Jone 9, 1862.

40. The civil power is entitle

Dec. 8, 1029; 1880.)
64. The violation of a solemn oath, even every guilty and shameful action repugnant to the eternal law, is not only undeserving rebuke, but is even allowable and worthy of the highest praise when done for the love of country.—
(Allow "Quibus quantisque," April 20, 1840.)

65. It is not admissible, rationally, that Christ has raised marriage to the dignity of a sacrament.—(Lit. Apost, August 22, 1862.)

66. The sacrament of marriage is only an adjunct of the contract from which it is separable, and the sacrament taself only consists in the nuptial benediction.—(Id., ibid.)

61. By the law of nature the marriage tie is not indissoluble, and in many cases divorce, probably so called, may be pronounced by the civil authority.—(Id., ibid.)

Alloc., "Acerbissimum," Sept. 27, 1862.)

68. The church has not the power of pronouncing upon the impediments to marriage. This belongs to civil society, which can remove the existing hindrances.—(Lit. Apost., "Multiplices inter.,") June 10, 1851.)

69. It is only more recently that the church has begun to pronounce upon invalidating obstacles, availing herself, not of her own right, but of a right borrowed from the civil power.—(Lit. Apost., August 22, 1851.)

70. The canons of the Council of Trent, which invoke anathems against those who deny the church the right of pronouncing upon invalidating obstacles, are not dogmanic, and must be considered as emanating from borrowed power.—[Lit. Apost., bid.)

71. The form of the said council, under penalty of nullity, does not bind in cases where the civil law has spionited another form, and desires that this new form is to be used in marriage. (Id., ibid.)

72. Boniface VIII. is the first who declared that the vow of chastity pronounced at ordination annuls nuptials. (Id., ibid.)

73. A civil contract may very well, among Christians, take the place of true marriage, and it is false, either that the marriage contract between Christians must always be a sacrament, or that the contract is null if the secrament does not exist. (Id., ibid.)

74. Matrimonial or nuptial causes belong by their nature to civil jurisdiction. (Lit. Apost., August 22, 1851; Multis gravibusque," Dec. 17, 1860.)

74. Matrimonial or nuptial causes belong by their nature to civil jurisdiction. (Lit. Apost., August 22, 1851; Nov. 9, 18

Volunteering.

THE HANCOCK CORPS—GENERAL HANCOCK VISITS

THE SUPERVISORS' VOLUNTEERING AND ENROLL-

The assurances made to the Supervisor while there were favorable in reference to the naval enlistments and to the credits already given, but nothing was positively determined upon. The great evil the committee is now suffering from is the running out of the city by agents, brokers, &c., large numbers of able bodied men to enlist in other places and States. There is a stringent law against this passed by the last Legislature, subjecting the parties so offending to imprisonment and a line of \$500—one-half to go to the informer. This thing ought to be stopped, and if the authorities were at all active it might be. Fifty or a hundred men a day are thus lost to the city of New York. One great reason for this is that the bounties are much larger in other places than here, and until this is corrected by an increase in this city, which the Tribune opposes, it will continue, and our quota remain untilled. By all means let the bounty be increased, as well as the premium or hand money.

The committee is now actively engaged in procuring volunteers for General Hancock's corps of veterans. The men must have been in service at least two years and honorably discharged, and all such joining this celebrated corps receive nine hundred dolfars bounty—enough to buy and stock a good sized farm. Recruits of this class are coming in well, and Mr. Blunt hopes to fill up its ranks rapidly. The gallant General paid a visit to the committee's quarters yesterday and was much pleased with the general appearance of things. He also passed through the enrolling department, where there are a thousand clerks employed, and on his departure from which he received from this large body nine rousing cheers, which must have reminded the General of the music given out by his old favorite Second when making a charge.

The following additional appointments of officers have been made in General Hancock's First corps:—
Major—George H. Otis.

Captains—G. M. Jackson, Daniel Quick, Andrew J. Welsh, B. Huttman, Joseph M. Leeper, Charles H. Ford, S. H. King.
First Lieutenants—O. E. Eames, Thomas S. Campbell, Norma

City Intelligence.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF St. PATRICE. -The annual meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick for the election of officers took place at the Metropolitan Hotel on Tuesday evening last, Captain William F. Lyons, the President, in the chair. The attendance of members was the largest that has ever been noticed, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following ticket was unanimously chosen:—President, William R. Roberts; Vice Presidents, John H. Harnett, Davis Quinn and P. J. Wall; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Duffy; Treasurer, Peter Muldoon; Executive Committee, William F. Lyons, P. J. Meehan, J. M. Sheehan, John McAuliffe, John Phelan, Patrick Cuff, John J. Cummins, Peter Dolan and Joseph Maguire. After the election Mr. Roberts, the new President, was conducted to the chair and delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he spoke in favor of establishing a national Irish library, of purchasing a society hall, and of holding quarterly social resultions of a convivial character. In connection with the project of the Irish library he stated that a brother Knight of St. Patrick, Mr. James M. Sheehan, was ready to donate five hundred rare Irish volumes as the first contribution to the object. The society then adjourned and partock of a splendid supper at the invitation of the President. Speeches, songs and sentimental pleasantly varied the festivities, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Lyons, Harnett, Dingley, Butler, W. S. Yard, Sheehan and McAuliffe, Colonel McGee and Judge Michael Connolly.

Bold THEFT FROM a HOTEL COACH.—Two thieves with a horse and wagon on Wednesday evening drove up behind Logenowic Heles.

behind Lovejoy's Hotel coach, which was going down Fulton street, near Church, when one of them seized i Fulton street, near Church, when one of them seized a trunk from the rear of the coach and toesed it into his wagon. The driver of one of Dodd's Express wagons, who witnessed the theft, gave the alarm, when the thieves were pursued and pressed so closely that they were compelled to abandon their horse, wagon and plunder in order to effect their escape. In the wagon, besides the stolen trunk, was a package of goods addressed to "J. R. McIlwain & Son, Philadelphia, Adams Express." The Third precinct police restored the trunk to the owner, and conveyed the package to the station house. The horse and wagon were sent to a stable for safe keeping.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHREE COURT—CREUT.—Part 1—Adjourned to Monday, January 16. Part 2—Court opens at ten o'clock, A. M.—Short causes, Nos. 827, 1259, 1211, 1054, 1168, 1463, 1238, 1348.

SUBBLOK COURT—THIAL TREE.—Part 1—Nos. 1743, 3301, 4617, 3733, 8046)%, 4761, 4637, 2651, 4771, 4775, 4777, 4781, 4783, 4785, Part 2—No. 4646, 4630, 2574, 4444, 4720, 4728, 4730, 4732, 4734, 4736, 4738, 4740, 4742, 4744, 4756.

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Died.

LOCKER.—On Thursday evening, January 12, WILLIAM LOCKER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the fam'ly are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 141 Madison street. WEITLOCK.—On Thursday evening, January 12, Mak-Gart T., wife of Augustus Whitlock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

For Other Deaths See Therd Page.

SHIPPING NEWS

CLEARED. Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Port Royal. Ship Frank Flint, Robinson, Panama—Merchant & Car-

Sup American Union, Hubbard, Cadig—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Genio (Aust), Randish, Cardig—Holmboe & Balchen.
Bark Palins (Br), Biddle, Belize—J Jez.
Brig Los Amigos (Br), Lind, Para—L E Amsinek & Co.
Brig Adelphi (Br), Habborn, Matamoros—A W Ladd & Co.
Brig Favorite, Prindle, Barbados—H Truwbridge's Sons.
Brig Bila (Br), Cox, Fajardo, FR.—P I Nevius & Son.
Brig Gur Maggie (Br), Wilson, St Pierre, Mart—S R Reynaud & Co.
Brig John Stevens, Mopkins, Santa Cruz—C & E J Peters.
Brig Panama (Br), Sayles, Matanzas—H Wilkins, Jr.
Brig Surprise (Br), Fulton, St Johns, NF—H J & C A Dewolf.

months, died; Jan 6, John De Costa, seaman, died of general debility.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Antwerp, Nov 4, and Plymouth Dec 10, in hallast, to Wm Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Republic (Brem), Schmidt, Bremen, 30 days, with mass and 50 passengers, to Unkart & Co. 4th inst, off Sable Island, saw ship Western Empire, bound W.

Ship Geo C Winthrop, Stewart, New Orleans, 12 days, with mass, to J Atkins & Co.

Bark Martha K Lockhart (of Windsor, NS), Lockhart, Havans, 18 days, with sugar, to D R DeWolf.

Bark Rechabite (of New Glasgow), Sectman, Ragged Island Dec 27, with sait, to Brett, Son & Co. 4th inst, lat 32, lon 73, picked up one bale of cotton; no date, lat 30 42, lon 72 &5, spoke schr Smith Orlando, from Fortress Monroe for Wilmington, with sails split and loss of fore boom; supplied him with twine.

spote son's Smith Orlando, from Fortiess Sudnote for which mington, with sails split and loss of fore boom; supplied him with twine.

Bark Union of Liverpool, NS), Sparks, Glace Bay, CB, via Straits of Canso. 22 days, with coal, to Brett Son & Co.

Bark E Wright, Jr. Linneken, New Orleans, 13 days, with Sour, to Chas Carow.

Bark Albino, ——, New Orleans, 13 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Fort Jackson, Miss River, 15 days, in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Fleetwing for Liverpool, NS), Park, Malaga via Gibraltar, 45 days, with truit, to John E Devlin. Had heavy weather, lost and split sails, above bulwarks and started the vessel leaking.

Brig Albatross, Wade, Para, 27 days, with rubber, &c, to P I Nevlus & Son.

Brig Alice Smith (of Nassau), Miner, Matamoros, 15 days, with cotton, to Smith & Dunning.

Brig Calastrine (of Prince Edward Island), Pillman, Matamoros, 22 days, with cotton, to C H Trumbull. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, 4cc.

Brig Alice Smith (of Nassau), Miner, Matamoros, 22 days, with cotton, to C H Trumbull. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, 4cc.

Brig Alice Smith (of Nassau), Brig Calastrine (of Prince Edward Island), Pillman, Matamoros, 22 days, with cotton, to C H Trumbull. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, 4cc.

Brig Alice Smith, Holl and the Son Barnegat, spoke bark Sea Eagle, of Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, both bound to Philadelphia, and brig Blue Wave, of Windson, Brig Calmuck (of Portland). Pettengill, Sagua, 14 days, with Seas Sague, of House, S

master.
Sohr Julia (of Harrington), Coffin, Curaco, 214 days. with salt and hides, to F Talbot & Co.
Sohr Magellan, Cranmer, Virginia.
Sohr H. & Weeks, Gobfrey, Philadelphia.
Sohr L. P. Hallock, Cranmer, Great Egg Harbor.
Sohr Twilight, Price, Great Egg Harbor.
Sohr Twilight, Price, Great Egg Harbor.
Sohr Trenton, Martin, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Trenton, Martin, Amboy for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamers E C Knight, Louisa Moore; ships Francis P Sage, David Hoadley, Frank Flint; barks Lamplighter, Neptune, Hope; brigs Favorita, Gertrade, Solferino; schra Ellen Austin, J McAdam, J Butler, White Sea. Wind at sunset SW.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN (Br), was got off yesterday morn STEAMSHIP ACCEPTALISIAN (BF), was got on yearchay morning at75, o'clock, and crossed the bar at 8 on her voyage.

STEAMER MELVILLE, Watlington, hence for Port Royal, SC, foundered on the 8th inst, taking down with her nearly every soul on board. (See news columns.) The M was 350 tons register, built at Wellsford in 1857, and was owned in this

STEAMSHIP ETNA, of the Inman line, taking the mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, will sail to-morrow, 14th, at 12 M, for Queenstown and Liverpool. Capt McGui-gan, the estimable commander of the Etna, will be found as usual at his post of duty and danger. SHIP ALBATROSS, Laughlin, from Cardiff for Malta, foun-dered on the 5th December. The crew were saved and landed at Liverpool on the 25th uit. (The A was built at Mcdford, Mass, in 1844, was 745 toors register, and owned in Boston by Messrs Page, Richardson & Co.)

Nesser Fage, Richardson & Co.)

Ship Imperial has put in with loss of salls, head and rudderhead, having had heavy weather on Formosa.

Bank Falcon—Port Bizabeth, Nov 15—The Falcon, Taylor, which arrived at Algos Bay Nov 1 from Boston, experienced a very severe gain off the coast, in which she sustained some damage.

some damage.

A Bank, name unknown, from New York for Baltimore, with loss of foremast, was passed off the mouth of the Potomac river, by steamer Georgeanna, which arrived at Baltimore lith inst. (The above was probably the Templar, Wilson, hence lat inst for Baltimore).

more lith inst. (The above was probably the Templar, Wilson, hence lat inst for Baltimore.)

Brig Marzon, Smart, from Sombrero for Philadelphis, reports, night of 5th inst, while at anchor off Reedy Island Point, was driven ashore by the loe; on the next morning engaged the tog Reliance to get the brig off; the R, with another tog, after working till morning of the 9th, got her off and towed her to Newcasile same day. The M is badly out by the ice, and sustained other damage.

Brig R C Wright, from Philadelphis for Pensacola, put into Five Pathom Hole, Bermuda, Siginst, with loss of sails and leaking badly.

Schr Carvitta, from Philadelphis for New Orleans, put into Bernuda ist inst; cause not stated.

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Schr Rubicox, from Eastport for Boston, with hake, which smink Dee 12 at Jonesport, Me. remained, at last accounts, with topmasts bare out of water. It is said she could have been raised with proper apparatus, which does not appear to have been had at Jonesport. Vessel owned at the eastward. Cargo insured at the Washington office.

Schr Hy P Russitt, Nickerson, hence at New Orleans, reports having made to the SW Pass in 16 days, when the wind came out from the northwest and blew her of for four days; sprung foremast, and sustained other alight damage.

Schr Edith (Rr), from Aux Cayas for Boston, before reported wrecked on Cape Cod night of 4th inst, missed stays and went ashore while endeavoring to beat past the Cape during a thick snow storm, wind fresh from NNE. Had two men drowned and one badly frozen.

Sch Schr Rosax Certen, of Beverly, 74 tons, has been purchased by parties In Portland for \$2000.

Shanghar, Nov S.—The Fromise (a), hence for Chefoo and Tentsin, on her way down the river, came in collision with

enseen by parties in Portland for \$2000.

BRANGHAR, Nov 8—The Fromises (a), hence for Chefoo and Tientsin, on her way down the river, came in collision with the Fr bark Gen Mealen, at anchor at Woosung (with a cargo of stores, de, for the French government) and sank her, for Fromise also sustained so much damage that she was obliged to put back and the docked.

Havans.
PROVIDENCE, Jan 11—Arr steamer Electra, Nye, NYork.
PORTSMOUTH, Jan 6—Arr brig Daniel Boone, Tucker,
Bultimore; schra Amanda, Simpson, NYork; gvelyn, Crow-ley, Philadelphia; 9th, Franklin, Allen, and Moro, Kelley,
Elizabethporf.

COAL AT COST.—INVEST YOUR MONEY IN THE stock of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway. Down with monopoles and save your money, Get as many shares of stock as you own tons of coal per an-num. CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., CURED WITH-

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET. A HOUSE TO LET-AND FURNITURE FOR SALE,
478 Brooms street. Rent cheap; price of furniture
\$1,500. None but cash parties need apply. House to be seen
from 4 to 6 P. M.

A FURNISHED HALL ROOM TO LET-TO A GEN-tleman, without Board, at 14 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Reference required. A DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO
a private family only; possession immediately. Inquire
on the premises, 57 West Twentieth street. BROOKLYN.-22 NELSON STREET, EIGHTH HOUSE with kitchen furnished and basement partly, with one room on third story, for housekeeping, or will let the Parlor, with Board. Call for three days.

Board. Cell for three days.

COAL LEASES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE DETERmined to make several leases on their property, known as the Kentroky property, situated in Schujkill county, and in the immediate vicinity of Tuscarora. The ground has been fully developed, and those desiring a first rate colliery can obtain one, without making any further explorations of the same. None need make application unless capatile of erecting all the improvements. Apply to GIDEON BAST, Schujkill Haven. Schujkill county, Pa., or to DAVIE PEARSON, 207 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FEARSON, 207 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON FOURTH FLOOR, TO GENtuemen only, without board, at 19 Brevoort place (Tenthstreet), near Broadway. Reference required.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN
South Brooklyn. The house is a three story and basement brick dwelling, with modern improvements. Furniture nearly new, in periect order, and complete in all iteparts. Parlor Suit, rosewood and green plush. Reat 200
per annum. Occupation any time previous to May 1. Address M., box 4,466 New York Post office. NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET-IN A FRENCH family, for gentlemen only, without board, at 259 Winthrop place, Greene street, near Clinton place.

POOMS TO LET-ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, BY A strictly private family, to a gentleman, without board. Room well furnished, and on the second floor. Address R. S., Herald office.

STORE TO RENT—WITH FIVE APARTMENTS; ADAPT-od for a family. Fixtures for sale. Rent \$35 a month. Neatly fitted up for any sort of business; good location. For particulars apply in the sine store, 250 Hudson street. TO LET-A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE AND TWO Lofts, in No. 5 College place. Inquire of LINDSAY, CHITTICK & CO., first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTful Residences in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of
a New York ferry, commanding a view of the lower bay, and
elegantly papered throughout: with or without stable. Possession March 1. Address box 1,707 New York Post office. TO LET.—WANTED, GOOD HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, to let, to first class tenants. Also wanted, Houses for sale.

34 Cedar street, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

TO LET-A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, TO A SIN-gle gentleman, without board. References exchanged. Inquire for a day or two at 341 Bleecker street, near Charles.

TO LET-A STORE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A Grocery Store, one of the best corners for business in Hoboken. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply all SW Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST NEWLY IMPROVED five story and basement business Buildings, located near Canal street and Broadway. Rent very low. Apply at 19 Mercer street. C. PECQUEUX.

THE HALF OF A COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—IN quire at 92 West Thirty-ninth street, near Broadway. TWO SUITS OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at 822 Broadway. Reference required. Production of the production o

54 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A THIRD STORY opportunable references required.

134 EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVE nee.—Rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board, with conveniences. Location desirable. Full Board at 145 East Twelfth street, near Second avenue.

\$250. TO LET, A THREE STORY AND BASEMENE Syrile and Park avenues, No. 48 Skillman atreet, between specific and Park avenues, Brooklyn, convenient to the cargas, &c. Apply to B. BENSEL, 43 Front atreet, New York.

WANTED TO RENT-A HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY, BY
a small respectable family. Address, giving location
do., H. W. C., Powers' Hotel, N. Y. Possession to be given